

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
GREENVILLE DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLAINTIFF

V.

NO. 4:23-CV-39-DMB-JMV

JABRICE JAMES

DEFENDANT

ORDER

On February 17, 2023, the United States of America filed a complaint against Jabrice James in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi seeking “to recover treble damages and civil penalties under the False Claims Act (‘FCA’), ... and ... money for common law or equitable causes of action for payment by mistake and unjust enrichment based upon James’s receipt of Paycheck Protection Program (‘PPP’) funds to which she was not entitled.” Doc. #1 at 1. The complaint alleges that James, through false representations, received PPP loans totaling \$41,666 (for which the Small Business Administration paid a total of \$5,000 in processing fees to the financial institutions involved), and that James, also through false representations, obtained forgiveness of those loans by the SBA. *Id.* at 6.

On April 4, 2023, a “Joint Motion for Entry of Consent Judgment” was filed in which the parties represent that they “have agreed to resolve [this] litigation” and “to the entry of a consent judgment on the terms provided in the [proposed consent judgment].” Doc. #5.¹ Both the joint motion and the proposed consent judgment are signed by an Assistant United States Attorney and by James who appears pro se. *Id.* The certificate of service associated with the joint motion was filed on April 24, 2023. Doc. #6.

¹ In violation of Local Rule 7(b)(2)(F), the proposed consent judgment is attached to the joint motion as an exhibit. See Doc. #5-1. Inexplicably, “Jury Trial Demanded” is included in the caption of the proposed consent judgment. *Id.* at 1.

Generally, before entering a consent judgment, also called a consent decree, courts must decide whether it represents a reasonable factual and legal determination based on the facts of record, whether established by evidence, affidavit, or stipulation. Courts must also ascertain that the settlement is fair and that it does not violate the Constitution, statutes, or jurisprudence. In assessing the propriety of giving judicial imprimatur to the consent decree, the court must also consider the nature of the litigation and the purposes to be served by the decree.

Jones v. Gusman, 296 F.R.D. 416, 428–29 (E.D. La. 2013) (cleaned up).

The Court has reviewed the proposed consent judgment—which requires James to pay \$46,787.58² plus interest and a separate \$402.00 filing fee—and finds that it represents a fair and reasonable factual and legal determination based on the facts of record. The Court also concludes that the proposed consent judgment does not violate the Constitution, statutes, or jurisprudence. Finally, the proposed consent judgment is consistent with the nature of this litigation. Accordingly, the “Joint Motion for Entry of Consent Judgment” [5] is **GRANTED**. The parties’ proposed consent judgment will be signed and entered by the Court.

SO ORDERED, this 1st day of May, 2023.

/s/Debra M. Brown
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

² The complaint alleges James received PPP loans totaling \$41,666.00. *See* Doc. #1 at 6, 9. And its prayer for relief demands an amount which includes “\$41,666.00 in loan proceeds.” *See id.* at 10 (emphasis added). But according to the proposed consent judgment, “\$46,787.58 … specifically includes \$41,787.58 for the Paycheck Protection Program loan.” Doc. #5-1 at 1. Despite this discrepancy, the Court will grant the joint motion and enter the proposed consent judgment since both documents are signed by both parties.